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Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelical Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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Retouched English

Stamps.

SOME months ago Mr. W. T. Wilson attracted the attention of philatelists by the announcement that he had discovered retouches of the one penny red of the 1841 issue of Great Britain. These retouches were described as a deepening of the outer lines at the sides of the stamps. As might be expected, this announcement proved of great

interest to English specialists and has been much discussed by them. Among other things, it has been claimed that it is not possible to retouch hardened steel plates. This is probably true of hardened plates, but there is nothing to prevent softening them and then touching them up. But it is much more probable that, after softening, the whole design would be reentered by means of the transfer roller, instead of re-cutting a few lines, which is certain to be clumsy work at the best. Re entering is much resorted to by those engaged in printing stamps from steel plates. It restores a worn plate to good condition at a cost far less than that of a new one. In the United States many stamps have been printed from re-entered plates, but this is not a process that leaves many marks to catch the philatelist's eye. A notable example of re-entering is the printing by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from the plates for Newspaper stamps, made by the Continen. tal and American Bank Note Companies. These plates were re entered before they were put to press by the Bureau and, in consequence, the impressions are sharper than those made by the American Bank Note Co. towards the close of its last contract.

In the last Monthly Journal Major Evans reviews the subject of the retouches of the English plates and concludes that the lines found by Mr. Wilson do not indicate retouching, but were caused by certain lines being deepened at the time the plates were made and before they were hardened. In support of this contention he has three excellent arguments: First, that much more important parts of the stamp—for instance, the portrait of the Queen—show many signs of wear, and it would have been much more reasonable to retouch these worn lines than those at the sides. Secondly, it would have been simpler to re-enter the whole design than to touch up a few lines and the result would have been far more satisfactory. Lastly, some of these marks have been found on the imprimatur sheets at Somerset House, thus proving the deepened lines to have been on the plates in their earliest state. These facts appear to fully confirm Major Evan's conclusion.

Though the discovery is not exactly what he thought, Mr. Wilson is deserving of credit for his keenness of observation and for bringing these interest-

ing varieties to our attention

In making steel plates it frequently happens that, in pressing the roller into the plate, the metal is forced up between two impressions, making a little ridge, technically a "burr." Of course, it is necessary to remove this ridge before the plate can be used. In doing this the outer lines of some of the impressions are occasionally destroyed and have to be restored by use of the graver. This may be exactly what happened to the English stamps.

A marked example of this touching up before the plates were put to press is to be found in the United States issue of 1851-56. On some of the I cent plates the designs were set so close together that some of the lines at top and bottom were deetroyed. This resulted in the so called "broken circle." Usually the curved lines at top and bottom were restored by recutting, forming what is known as type II Stamps showing the complete design, with the scroll at the bottom turned under and forming two small balls, are only found on a few plates and usually only in the bottom row. Plates of other United States issues were similarly touched up and in the ,869 issue notable additions were made to some of the designs. On the 15, 24 and 90 cent stamps each medallion is surrounded by a thin framing line. These lines were not on the original dies, but were added separately to each design on the various plates In a similar manner the border plate of the 24 cents had two framing lines added inside of the octagon of pearls, which surrounds the picture. These additions are much more extensive than any ordinary touching up of the plates, but they are of an analogous class of work, since they involve the use of the graver on the plate before hardening.

It is probable that by a careful study of other line engraved stamps, es pecially the early imperforate varieties, we might discover similar marks of touching up to those on the stamps of Great Britain and the United States.

Buttons. There have recently appeared in philatelic journals a number of articles advocating the wearing of a button, by which philatelists might know one another. We usually regard a button as an article of use, though people have occasionally attempted to make it an ornament. More than half the buttons on a policeman's coat serve no useful purpose—though they may not point a moral, some of them adorn a tail. But the button in question, the philatelic button is to be of the ornamental class—semething to be worn in the lapel of one's coat, where no button has any excuse for being.

The button of the Legion d Honneur is a coveted decoration and the right to wear the button of the Grand Army of the Republic is a noble privilege, but a philatelic button would be child's play. It would make its wearer ridiculous and the self respecting philatelist will have none of it. The people who wear club and society pins would probably be pleased by a philatelic button, and those who enjoy adorning themselves with campaign badges and advertising buttons (usually a youthful and callow lot) would welcome it with unfeigned delight; but the men who are more thoroughly developed and whose taste has outgrown glass beads and imitation jewelry can scarcely be expected to display much enthusiasm for the project.

A button for philatelists should naturally suggest stamps. The question

then arises, whose "image and superscription" shall it bear? A reproduction of a King Edward stamp would not satisfy collectors in this country, nor would an American emblem please our British cousins; the German eagle would not be acceptable in France nor the Chinese dragon in Japan. It would not be easy to give this button an international character. It would also be difficult to make it characteristic of philately and not absurd.

Attempts have occasionally been mide to produce philatelic jewelry. in the shape of scarf pins, watch charms and cuff buttons, made by imprisoning a stamp under a bit of glass. These products have always been clumsy and ugly; they are startlingly conspicuous but entirely devoid of charm or beauty. They are the sort of freaks that conservative people always shun.

The button idea is not by any means new. It does not appear to be generally known, but the thing was tried a number of years ago. The button then used was rectangular and made of bronze; it was not so "wide as a

church door" but it suggested a miniature reproduction of one.

Men who are sound and well balanced dislike gewgaws and prefer not to attract attention to themselves. This class will not wear philatelic buttons and what they reject will meet only a passing favor from others. If philatelists of standing will not adorn themselves with buttons, it is of small moment whether others do or not.



Our English Letter.

By Edward J. Nankivell.

LONDON, 16, May, 1903.

Every year more and more attention is being given to stamp collecting by folks outside the ranks of collecting Publishers of periodicals and handbooks now regularly make room for stamps as an attractive subject. Several first class periodicals are now publishing regular monthly contributions on Stamps as a feature. They know that the stamp collector is to be counted by the thousand, that he is to be found in groups in every city and town of the country, and that he is numerous enough and influential enough, to be seriously and regularly catered for.

But the more recent and even more marked admission of the growing importance of stamp collecting amongst us on this side of the silver streak is to be found in the fact that it is now deemed to be important enough to be allotted a place in those series of handbooks which cater for the instruction and amusement of the devotees of our national pastimes. It will in future find its own particular volume amongst the volumes devoted to cricket, football, chess, tennis, &c.

I have just been invited to write a handbook on stamp collecting for Messrs Pearsons series of Shilling Handbooks on Games and Pastimes, &c. and have arranged to contribute my mite to the further popularisation of our delightful hobby. It is no mean privilege to have the opportunity of doing so much to remove the asinine sneers at our pursuit from the highways and byways of commerce. If you keep on pegging away the brainless ass who sneers at stamp collecting gets tired of braying. The beast does not like be ing prodded in season and out of season. He does not like being reminded in respectable company that our shrewdest business men and our wealthiest are amongst those who are most devoted to stamp collecting, and if you go on to remind him that the lack of taste for a hobby is generally found where the brain pan is empiest he gets a bit tired of being sat upon. Whenever I meet him I never spare him. I let him open the ball, but I take care that he gets a full meal before I have done with him.

There is a great deal of fun going on behind the scenes over the Somaliland series surcharged on Indian stamps. The set was chronicled months ago from the usual Postal Union early specimens. Apparently directly those specimens were chronicled speculators and sundry collectors commenced to pelt the local postal authorities for copies, but the stamps were not yet on sale. A recent Reuter's telegram announced that the local post office was flooded with money and requests for supplies.

Whereupon sundry newspapers turned their greatest Jackasses on to this item of news to make what they regard as amusing copy out of it, and here is sample of the most representative from the St. James Gazette, "Mosquitos have been convicted of causing malaria in West Africa, and now we hear that the local authorities in Somaliland are being worried to death by philatelists. These pests are ravenous at present because there are no Somaliland stamps yet issued, so they have nothing to prey upon but the administration." Every journalist knows that even on the best staffed dailies there is always one ass who can be relied upon to shame the rest of the staff by his inanities whenever he is allowed a chance. The more ignorant the ass the more loudly and the more persistently will he bray. I have known some journalistic asses that so put the rest of the staff to shame that other members have appealed to the chief for God's sake to keep So and So to his own gutter. As an editor I have in my time blue pencilled lots of stuff that would have made our paper an eternal laughing stock. And only those who have held responsible positions on great daily papers know how numerous are the asses who pester an editor with even worse samples than what I have quoted from the pages of the little known St. James Gazette.

But there is another side to this question for us all, and more particularly for philatelic journals, and that is the unwisdom of chronicling new issues on the sight of early specimens supplied to the Postal Union. This should be stopped for many reasons. It is a great nuisance to collectors and dealers alike. It starts the collector to worrying his dealer for copies of stamps that may not be issued for months, and it subjects the dealer to endless waste of time and annovance explaining that the stamps have not been issued. It is utterly unnecessary, and is only indulged in in the senseless race far early information. Journals not too scrupulous chronicle everything without a word of explanation, as though the stamps were on issue and were chronicled from a set specially sent them. Other journals copy, and so the things go round, and collectors begin to curse their special dealers for being so slow as not to have got them stamps chronicled months ago. There should be some arrangement or understanding that only stamps actually issued should be chronicled. Where specimen sets are mentioned they should be classed as stamps prepared for issue.

Some folks are raising the question whether any such stamps have even been prepared for issue. But of their preparation for use there can be no doubt. I have myself seen an undoubtedly genuine set. And by and by they will be plentiful enough. Meanwhile I have no doubt some flats will be fooled out of long prices for early sets which later on will be had for a few pence.

LONDON, 30, May, 1903.

The "Thief" shilling of Niue, of which I have already given particulars, appears likely to give rise to some discussion as to its status and value. Already it is being challenged as a genuine issue. It is contended by some that it is not entitled to be classed as an issued stamp. I have not yet seen the evidence upon which this contention is based, but I am inclined to doubt the success of the attempt to class the stamp as merely prepared for issue but not issued. Later on we shall hear more of the facts

Meanwhile, copies are being offered at prices running from £2.5 o to £5. Ewen, who had to return his unsold copies, presumably has managed to secure the promise of their return, as he now offers copies at £5 each. The statement is now made that only 96 copies in all were issued. The Australian Journal of Philately gets very angry over the business, and suggests to the New Zealanders that they should publish a journal to enable collectors to keep pace with the numerous varieties they are sending out, and call it "The New Zealand Chronicle". But I am inclined to think this is a case of the crock calling the kettle smutty, for Australia is pretty busy itself in the production of varieties of all sorts. New Zealand has never sent out any "disease plasters" to raise money for stamp collectors, nor has it started the sale of official remainders postmarked to order.

There are in fact few countries that can afford to be overloud in their philatelic indignation. We all used to join you on the other side in praise of your clean issues; no surcharge ever disfigured an U. S. issue, no bogus series ever found a footing in its list of issues. But now, how are the mighty fallen! It is true there is no surcharge as yet, but alas, there is an epidemic of local show issues.

But, after all, in New Zealand as elsewhere philatelic interest will and must turn on the question whether the varieties are the result of local efforts to overcome local difficulties in the matter of stamp production, or of a little official game for increasing the sale of stamps to collectors. If the varieties are made utterly irrespective of any thought of pandering to the stamp collector, I for one shall always regard such varieties as being most interesting from the philatelic point of view. And of such a character I believe the many varieties of New Zealand to be since the introduction of the Waterlow picture series. The New Zealand government printers have ever since been doing their level best to equal the London printing with its equisite fineness of touch and they have been trying al sorts of paper and gum in their endeavor to come up to the London standard In some respects they have done remarkably well, in other matters they have fallen obviously below the requirements. Some day those who now throw up the sponge, and abandon the collection of these somewhat puzzling varieties may have cause to regret their prejudice and their shortsightedness.

A more beautiful series, or a more interesting range of obvious varieties for the attention of the specialist it would be hard to find amongst modern issues than this same picture series of New Zealand. I have followed them up very closely from the first, and I have had no cause to regret the hours given to their study. By and bye, all in good time, we shall weed out and re-arrange the catalogue list, and when that list is complete, and New Zealand has settled down to its printings, and the experimental stage through which it is now passing, has given place to the level printing of better equipped printing establishments, we shall probably rank many of the varieties high in our philatelic estimation. Not a few of them are, as it is, by no means easy to get even now.

week that our Post Office authorieties have given a firm of news agents permission to stamp its initials on the backs of the postage stamps it buys for use. For 15 years this firm has been worrying the Post Office for this permission. The letter of permission from the Post Office runs as follows;—"If ... you still consider it necessary, in order to prevent pilfering to adopt the practice of printing your initials on the back of your postage stamps, the Postmaster General will not withhold his assent to your taking this course; and in the event of your doing so instructions shall be given to the effect that the stamps printed on the back are not to be repurchased at post offices." Stamp collectors will, therefore, note that any English stamps with mysterious initials on the back are of no philatelic importance. They are simply another form of stamps protected by the initials of the firm using them. It is probably a much cheaper and readier method of protection in the case of large numbers than the perforation of initials so generally in use

Collectors of picture postcards are catered for now in every direction, and it is to be hoped that commemorators will, in future, confine their effort to the postcard as the more suitable production for their purposes. Nothing seems to escape the picture postcard that can be reduced to a picture. We have recently had what is termed the "Moat Farm Mystery" concerning the alleged murder of a lady. The old lady's remains were found buried in a ditch on the Moat Farm. Sightseers flocked to the scene by the hundred and photographs of the spot have been reproduced on picture postcards. Of these postcards one dealer is said to have sold 10,000 in a few days.

I was recently a silent and amused spectator at the unloading of a speculator in a London dealer's shop A young man entered and asked the dealer if he was open to buy English stamps. "All depends on what they are," said the dealer. A parcel was opened and disclosed sheet after sheet of the Queen's head 4½ d stamp. "Humph," said the dealer, looking at them and thumbing them over meditatively, "I sell these, you know, at 6d each, and can't afford much, What do you want?" "Well I suppose they are worth face?" said the young man questioningly. "Yes" said the dealer slowly, as he turned over the sheets, and after some h sitation. he shought he might take the lot. £12 worth in all, at face. That young man has not made much by that speculation.

London, 6 June, 1903.

Whatever may be the ultimate decision of philatelists as to the claim of the altered unpaid series of New South Wales to be the first stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, there is considerable difficulty in getting any of the series except a few common low values here in London. I was fortunate in getting most of them from a correspondent employed in one of the Australian mail rooms, but for a couple missing values I have hunted through all the stamp establishments in the Strand in vain. Those who have had any have sold out almost immediately, and I only got track of one dealer who thought them worth special attention.

There is a growing prejudice against Unpaids, and a pretty general idea

that some day they will have to be relegated by Gibbons to a separate catalogue which would be their death in this country, for Gibbons, will all its peculiar eccentricities, determines the fashion. And that danger may seriously interfere with the collection of what may yet turn out to be the most interesting of all the Australian issues. Possibly the growth of sentiment in favor of its being accepted as the first issue of the Commonwealth may save it.

It is a curious coincidence that this first issue should owe its very origin to your first U. S. Unpaid series, but so it is, for the New South Wales postal authorities copied your design in almost every particular except the lettering N. S. W. The N. S. W stamp has been made available for Commonwealth general use by simply deleting the letters N. S. W. and leaving the space blank. The first series with the blank space is getting very scarce, for a second series was quickly issued in which the unsightly blank space was filled in with an ornament.

According to Mr. Ewen, all stamp collectors ought to be millionaires if they went in hot and strong for new issues I am compelled to be somewhat sceptical over even the most experienced speculation in new issues. It is one thing to note the catalogue rise in price, it is quite another thing for a collector to get much advantage from that quotation. Some collectors seem to the deluded into the idea that catalogue price is what they can get. I have had more than once to correct this strange hallucination. Sometime time ago a collector wrote me as the stamp editor of the Captain on this matter and I had to explain that he could not get catalogue price for his stamps for the simple reason that some stamp dealers had families which the law compelled them to maintain.

You cannot possibly fathom the profundity of the ignorance of some collectors, and that being so, it may readily be understood that it is quite possible Mr. Ewen will have been able to convince some collectors that they can quite easily become millionaires If it were so easy, why, bless me, J. N. Luff, instead of wearing himself out, body and soul, editing the A. J. P., would be motoring over the crowd on Broadway.

The sane collector will follow the advice of the experienced philatelist, and will take all the pleasure that is to be got out of genuine straightforward collecting, with the knowledge that in the years to come, if he needs the money, he will stand a fair chance of realising his investment without loss, and possibly with profit. I am a very strong believer in the investment value of judicious collecting, but I am as dead against speculation, for my experience, which is pretty long one, tells me that large numbers of the same stamp huddled up solely for speculative purposes have rarely turned out a good investment for collectors, for more often than not the wrong stamp has been huddled up. On the other hand, I have frequently known huge profits made on despised stamps. It is so impossible to tell what may turn up trumps that the safest plan, even for the most speculatively inclined, is to collect straightforwardly and trust to their luck.

On this evergreen subject of investment in stamps Mr. C. J. Phillips, as the managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, has been taking the readers of his Monthly Journal into his confidence. He advises collectors to be chary in buying stamps offered considerably under catalogue, for where the collector can buy at such cheap rates obviously the dealer can secure his supplies cheaper, and be enabled to drop prices in his next catalogue, so that the anticipated profit disappears. Stamps cancelled to order, such as the Labuan and North Borneo rubbish, should be avoided, and of course all stamps made for sale to collectors, avoid also stamps in poor condition, and beware of speculation in new issues, which C. J. P. designates "a dangerous, facinating, contagious, mania," which he is afraid "will cause much loss to many investors." Then he gives a list of countries which may safely be taken up from the investment point of view.

First; the collector who can spend from £50 to £100 per annum is advised to make his selection from the following;—Great Britain used, Bechuanaland, British Central, East and South Africa and Zanzibar, Canada prior to 1880, unused, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong, Chamba &c., Jamaica prior to 1872, Labuan to 1893, New South African Republic, Prince Edward Island, Seychelles, Tonga, Argentine Republic to 1890, Belgium and Luxemburg, China, Iceland, Holland and Colonies, Liberia to 1892 and Siam,

Second; for those prepared to invest from £200 to £300 per annum. Great Britain unused mint, Barabados unused, Cape triangulars unused, Ceylon 1867 to 1885, Fiji, Indian unused, St Vincent, Trinidad and Turks Islands, Straits, France and Colonies unused, Germany and States but avoiding Colonies, Italy with Tuscany, Modena, Sicily, Naples, &c., and United States unused, avoiding Departmentals, Periodicals, and Dues.

Here then, is plenty of food for reflection and discussion. The general opinion is that C. J. P. has written very fairly and impartially and without any undue or even noticable attempt to boom his own best stocks. Personally, I can vouch for the fact that in order to avoid the very natural charge of merely booming his own stock he has studiously refrained from including some countries which he would otherwise have included, such for instance as Australians and Transvaals.



Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. Howes.

(Continued from page 149)

About a thousand miles to the east of Tonga and southeast of Samoa lie the Cook Islands which have formed a very interesting group not only for the collector but for the specialist. These islands were found by Capt. Cook, then on his second voyage of discovery in the Pacific, in 1773. Though generally known as the "Cook or Hervey Islands," the two groups are distinct, the latter consisting merely of three small islets. The Cook islands proper are seven in number, and if we glance at the first issue of stamps we shall note that the little "constellation" in the center is composed of just seven stars—one for each island. The larger middle star is of course for Rarotonga, the largest and most important of the group and the one whose postmark we generally see on the cancelled stamps. The other six stand for the following islands: Mangaia, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mitiaro, Mauke and Manuae.



These stamps were obtained from the Government Stamp Printing office at Wellington, N. Z., by the British Resident at Rarotonga, a Mr. F. J. Moss. They were in the nature of an emergency issue, for the native government was not then in a position to have expensive dies engraved and the stamps were desired as soon as possible for the use of the newly organized postal service. They were electrotyped from a type-set form and printed in sheets of 60 arranged in ten horizontal rows of six stamps each.

The natives of the group are of Maori origin and number some 8,000. They have been converted to christianity since 1823, when missionaries came among them. They were divided into tribes, each with its 'district' and each having its native chief or king called "Ariki." The natives had for many years sought British protection but did not obtain it until 1888 when a British Protectorate was formally proclaimed. Following this a native government for the group as a whole was established in 1890, consisting of a general Legislature and an Executive Council of which the Arikis were members, and of whom one was chosen as Chief of the Federal Government. All the enactments of the native government, however, were subject to the approval of the British Resident at Rarotonga, but the formation of this government is the reason for the legend "COOK ISLANDS FEDERATION" on the stamps of the first issue.

The position of "Chief of the Government of the Cook Islands" has been held by but one person, whose features are familiar to us through the

portrait on the second set of stamps issued in 1893. This is Makea Takau, usually, though rather erroneously, called "Queen Makea," for she is not Queen of the Islands but only the Ariki Vaine (Queen or "Chiefess") of her district of Avarua, the principal district of Rarotonga. She was very influential, however, as her election to the highest position in the native government shows. I quote from an interesting account of this royal lady by Vivian C. Gosset: "She is a very portly old lady about 65 years of age and I believe she has held the Arikiship of Avarua for about 45 years; although she cannot speak a word of English she is a very intelligent, commonsense woman for a Maori. The elderly married native women at Rarotonga have a custom of platting their hair into two long tails which they sometimes carry over either shoulder; one of these "tails" can be seen over the right shoulder of Makea on the stamp. She has, like all Maori women, a fine head of hair. Around her neck is seen a large white silken scarf, as all the Maoris are very fond of finery and bright colors."



That her portrait appeared on the stamps is doubtless due entirely to the philatelic success of the first issue which enabled the government to defray the cost of the more expensive process necessary. In proof of this I take the following extract from a letter of Makea's to the Premier of New Zealand, given in Mr. Basset Hull's monograph on these issues: "Our Post Office is at work, and people from England and other places are sending money to buy our stamps. Mr. Moss advises us to get new and good stamps with this money, and the Parliament have decided that my likeness as Chief of the Government shall be upon them." With regard to the latter statement Mr. Moss explains in an accompanying letter: "This has been the subject of much heartburning with some other of the Arikis, but was carried in Parliament by ten to two." Mr. Moss further writes: 'I send herewith a photograph of Makea, obtained, by good fortune, from a Chief who prizes it greatly. No other is to be obtained, for Makea has not kept any." And a bit of van ty in the dusky Queen is perhaps shown by the later admonition: "Take care that Makea's likeness is not made too dark."

The stamps were engraved by the same Mr. A E. Cousins of whom we have already heard several times, and were printed at Wellington by the New Zealand Government Printing Department, as the watermark star and N. Z. shows Mr. Cousins engraved one die for the portrait and used that for all the values, the frames being engraved separately.



In consequence of a parcels post arrangement with New Zealand it was found desirable to have some new values in 1897, and a request was sent to the Government Printing Office for their production. The following ex-

tracts from several of Mr. Moss' letters, given in Mr. Hull's monograph, will clear up some points in regard to them: "They are designed to use for postal and revenue purposes, (Note-The Makea series had Postage only; the new ones have POSTAGE & REVENUE) and the idea is to have them with the bird 'Torea' on the face. I enclose the Torea from the newspaper heading of that name, but the beak should be longer and slender, and the legs the same" The newspaper heading was a very rough woodcut of a bird on the wing, taken from a local newspaper called "Te Torea." It was so poor that the sketches for the new design, when sent to Rarotonga for selection, were accompanied by the following remarks: "The designer has done his best in reproducing the bird from the woodcut forwarded As, however, he could not identify 'Te Torea' in the museum here, he cannot guarantee accuracy, but if you will advise me of its scientific name I will arrange for a drawing to be made at the museum. Mr. Cousins desired to add an outline of characteristic Rarotonga scenery, but he was unable to procure a suitable photograph. The enclosed has since come into my hands, and may be considered sufficiently characteristic to be included in the design." The enclosure was a "large photograph of a misty looking island." Mr. Moss closure was a "large photograph of a misty looking island." Mr. Moss could not give the scientific name of the torea but described it as a snipe with the beak and legs long and fine. The picture on the stamps must therefore be taken as a bit ideal and not necessarily an exact representation of the bird in question, for Mr. Cousins had to do the best he could from description rather than copy.

The bird has provoked not a little discussion as to its identity, but Miss Gosset has furnished us with some information "on the spot 'as follows: "The torea is one of the plover species and its scientific name is Totanus Cancillatus. It is mentioned in numerous Maori songs, laments and traditions, hence the suitability of placing it on the stamp. The torea are not now so plentiful at the Cook Isalnds as they were in former times, having suffered much by the depredations of the natives for the purposes of food. They are of a light color with bright red beak and legs and frequent the lowlying sandy flats on the seashore and also the tide levels." From this description it is evident that the torea is very similar to the waders known com-

monly as "red shanks"
"he "scenery" added by Mr. Cousins is also thus described: "Rarotonga which appears in the background is viewed from the north, looking south. Along the seashore is the settlement of Avarua on the northern side. The two peaks seen are Mount Ikurangi, the eastern peak, 2,100 feet in height, and Mount Te Atu Kura, the western peak, 3,000 feet elevation. The latter is a well known landmark to mariners around the group, as it can

be seen on clear days for a distance of 60 miles."

In October 1900 the Protectorate over the group really came to an end, for the islands were then incorporated into the British Empire but, instead of making a crown colony of them, they were turned over to the colony of New Zealand for administrative purposes, in company with a number of neighboring islands over which the British flag had been raised. New Zealand accordingly issued a proclamation, on June 10, 1901, extending her boundaries to include the Cook Islands, Penrhyn (Mangarongaro), Palmerston (Avarau), Savage (Niue), Danger (Pukapuka), Rakahanga, Manihiki and Suwaarow islands. This was the cause of the crown surcharge which appeared on the I penny brown in the latter part of 1901, and which was intended to denote the change in sovereignty over the group. The surcharge was applied by hand with a single die, I believe, and it is said the work was done so badly and so many stamps spoiled that it was given up. It seems somewhat peculiar, though, that the portrait of Makea has been allowed to remain so long on the issues since the islands were transformed from a protectorate to

actual British territory.

New Zealand has not neglected her opportunities with the other islands, though, and Niue and Penrhyn have been provided for. How long before the others will be? As for Aitutaki, whose rumored issue is next, that, as we have seen, is one of the Cook group but I believe has withdrawn from the "Federation" (which form of government is still kept up) and comes directly under the New Zealand administration. If the rest of the Federation dissolves are we to have six more surcharged sets? Verily, things are interesting in the antipodes these days.



Philatelic Exhibition at Mülhausen (Alsace.)

LIST OF AWARDS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITS.

By F. E. WILSON.

(Continued from page 159.)

(c) France and Colonies.

A Becker - Silver medal and diploma.

For a nice collection of France, mostly used but without any têtes bêches. The best things were: 1849 50, five 15c green and two pairs, also four fine copies on entires, including one very deep shade; two blocks of four 25c blue; two pairs, strips of three and four 1fr carmine; single 1fr venetian red. 1852, Republic, three pairs of 10c (shades) and a pair on letter; block of eight 25c. 1853 60, pair 1fr lake and a single copy on letter; 2cc blue on greenish, rouletted used on piece. 1870, Bordeaux issue, two used strips of five 1c; one each do do. 5c and 80c; pair 20c, Type I, on entire. 1877-78, 1c indigo blue unused.

G. A. Schoen - Bronze medal and diploma.

For a small collection of France and French Colonies as well as a few essays, 1849-50, 1fr venetian red used and a nice lot of shades of the first allegorical issue.

Count Durrieu - Not for comp. tition.

An elaborately specialised collection of French Congo, 1900 issue. Set of fifteen values 1c-5fr, imperforate proofs or essays. Proof Essays in black, showing method of printing by two plates, plate A for the centre and frame being represented by a block of nine 15c in brown, and plate B for the background by a similar block of 30c and strip of five 2fr, showing background and value, all imperforate on card Artists proofs for the corner tablets of value in black and in color. Color trials of the values 2c-1fr, imperforate, in double actual size Essays on card in the adopted colors, 1, 5, 10, 15, 25c, 1, 2 and 5fr imperforate, 15 and 75c, with trial perforation. Corner blocks of six or all values, 1c-15c, showing variety of the lower left corner stamp in which the stump of the horn bearing inscription congo does not show up behind the other horn inscribed FRANCAIS Blocks of nine of all values 20-75c showing variety of the 49th stamp on the sheet in which the round dot between REPUBLIQUE . FRANCAISE has developed into a kind of star. Count Durrieus collection contained also a number of other varieties, such as double perfs, imperfs between, errors of color etc., evidently emenating from printers waste sheets. The same exhibitor showed a collection of millésimes and errors of French Colonial stamps of the issues 1892-1900. New Caledonia, 1892, 50c red, pair, one stamp having the et in second line of inscription missing. Pair of 4c Guadeloupe, 1892, one stamp having the letter "s" in "dèpendances" missing Madagascar and Dependencies 2c with name printed in black instead of blue and other similar things.

Note—The numbers given are from the 62nd edition of the Standard Catalogue.

(d) Switzerland.

Swiss Philatelic Society, Basle - Diploma.

For an artistically arranged collective exhibit of Basle 2½r, 1845, consisting of sixteen loose copies and nine do. on entires, as well as four of the essay of this stamp and a number of forgeries.

G. Koch - Medal as under section (b).

A very nice example of a "limited" specialised collection of Switzerland

all the stamps being in extra fine condition.

Double Geneva used loose and on entire, also the two halves used on pieces and ditto on entires. 1845 47, top strip of ten 5c dark green, large eagle (No. 5), unused with full margins and inscriptions, also two single copies of this stamp used on entires. Two copies 5c yellow green (large eagle) used on entires. 1846, 5c green envelope stamp, used on entire as 1845, Basle, 23/2r, three singles used, six single copies used on one letter and another single, on entire, in a fine bright ultramarine shade. 1843. Zurich, 4 and 6r used, with both vertical and horizontal red lines also a 4r on entire 1849-50, Federal Administration, 4c used, also two specimens on entires; single, pair and block of four 21/2r (so-called Winterthur), all 1849-50, 21/21 Poste Locale, used, with unframed cross (No. 18). Strip of four 21/2r Orts Post, with unframed cross, on entire. 1852 strip of four 15c red used and rare thus 1854-62 2r, 1cr and diagonal half of 2r, used on entire as 13r. 1862-67, 5c brown doubly printed, used and the same variety of the 25c, 1867-68. 1881, granite paper, used single each 5 and 5cc, doubly printed, and an unused pair each of these two stamps, showing the error and normal variety " Se tenant". The remaining issues and Unpaids were mostly represented by singles and not as complete in the matter of distinct shades as they should be. The much disputed Jubilee 25c blue re engraved was shown unused

The same exhibitor showed by the side of his Swiss collection a small lot of Roumania which contained some choice things not to be seen every day. The 1858 round Moldavias were superbly represented by a complete used set, all cut square and very fine, also equally superb copies of the 27, 54 and 108pa used on entires. 1858, blued paper 5pa unused, 4opa and 8opa used. The same issue on white paper contained an unused vertical pair of Aopa in very distinct pale and deep shades also a tête bêche block of four 8opa unused. Roumania 1862, issue was not divided into the handstruck and plate printed sets known to specialist although there were some fine shades and used pairs of the former, including tête bêche block of four 6pa carmine unused. This set on laid paper was represented by an unused single copy each 3 and 6pa and a tête bêche block of four 3opa. 1866 issue on thick paper, the 20pa was shown used and only in the second type. 1869 (without beard), 15b rose on laid paper, unused 1871 (with beard), 10b yellow, laid paper, unused, the 50b which is so rare with genuine obliteration was only shown unused. 1870, 5b vermilion perf. 12 1/2 (No. 50a), used. 1876-78, Bucharest Prints, 5b bistre and 15b red brown, imperforate with quite satisfactory margins, used; the error 5b deep blue, used on piece with two 10b, and Single copies represented most of the later issues and Unpaids a few only of the numerous varieties of perforation were included. 1893-98, error 25b blue in a block with five 5b blue.

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C. E. Hoffmann - Silver medal and diploma.

For a large fine and nearly complete collection of Swiss Fiscals.

C. de Loriol-Silver medal and diploma.

For a single specimen general collection of European stamps including: Spain 2 reales of 1851, 1852 and 1853, 2c and 11, 1854, on bluish. Naples, blue, arms and cross Switzerland, double Geneva Basle 2½1 loose and on letter, 4r Zurich (two), 1849 50, 4c. France, 1849-50, 1fr venetian red. All these were used. Herr de Loriol showed, in addition a general collection of British African, West Indian and Australian Colonial stamps as well as a few other countries.

E Bing-Bronze medal and diploma.

For a somewhat extensive collection of the cheaper kinds of entires and a number of stamps used on originals.

A. Vulliemin-Silver medal and diploma.

For a general collection of European stamps up to 1900, mostly used.

Dr. H. Lux-Silver medal and diploma.

For a collection of European stamps shown in six albums and principally used One of the open pages showed four out of five types of Portugal, 1855, 5r brown.

J. H. Grell-Silver medal and diploma.

For collection of European stamps unused and used, shown in two albums Oldenburg complete used, without varieties of type. Schleswig Holstein complete, unused, with the exception of the 11/4's grey Schleswig 1864-65.

E. Paulus - Silver medal and diploma.

For the European (non German) portion of his general collection, in which are a number of fine stamps including Tuscany 60c and 3 lire used. Naples, blue, arms and cross, used. France, 1849 50, 1fr vermilion, used; newspaper stamp 2c rose, 1868, imperf. Switzerland, double Geneva, Zurich 4c (two), 1849-50, 4c (Vaud) all used. Spain (used) 2r, 1851, also the 2r blue essay unused; 1852, 2r; 1853, 2r; Madrid 1c and 3c; 1854, on blue paper, 2c, 1r pale blue, 2r (two, one cleaned); 1865, 12c with inverted frame, imperforate and perforate, the latter being the only representative of this rare stamp in the exhibition; 1870, 2e blue; 1872, 10p blue green, both scarce stamps genuinely used. Finland, 1866-67, 10p purple brown error, used and very fine. Sweden, 1st issue complete and the error "tretio" ore vermilion, used. Great Britain, 1d black, V. R., unused. Ionian Islands complete, used. Gibraltar, complete without the errors. Austria, yellow Mercury, used and rose ditto on entire newspaper. Monaco, complete. Roumania, without Moldavia Bulgaria, 1882, 5s rose error of color etc. etc.

Baron S. d'Oldruitenborgh - Diploma.

For an entire unused sheet consisting of two panes of 10x10 Belgium, 1851, 40c carmine rose, wmkd. L. in frame The sheet has the full margins all round and the stamps are in the beautifully fresh pristine claret carmine color such as one very seldom sees in the copies that have been in circulation for some time. The bottom row of the sheet has in addition the following watermark "Ministère des travaux publics, Bruxelles, Belgique, postes."

Th. Lemaire-Not for competition.

A choice exhibit of rarities, the piece de réristance being a new 2d blue? Post Office Mauritius on the entire original cover but unobliterated. One of these well known and popular rarities always proves a great attraction at any philatelic exhibition and the one in question proved no exception to the rule. Among the other rarities shown were Mauritius 1848. Post Paid, 2d blue, unused in the first state of the plate and a superb deep color France, first issue, complete in unused blocks of four, including the 15c green: 1853-60, Empire, blocks of four and six 1fr lake, unused; the error 15c bistre on rose, 1871-74, contained in an unused block of four; block of four 25c ultramarine, 1876. Type I, unused; 1868, newspaper stamps, 2c rose, 2c blue and 2c lilac, imperforate, in unused blocks of four. Hawaii, first issue, 5c and 13c, also a 13c on entire cover. Parma, 1859, three unused blocks of four 80c, one in a fine deep orange shade. Reunion, 30c on entire letter with full wide margins at top and bottom Also the following French têtes bêches:—three used 20c and two used 25c, 1849-50 issue; Empire, 1853-60, 80c unused, with corner margins of sheet, and 8cc used.

C. Willadt & Co. - Not for competition.

Also an exhibit of rarities mostly Europeans Hamburg, 1859-64, imperforate strip of four 9sch, used on entire cover to New York. Switzerland, three double Genevas used; uncut sheet of Basle essay. 1845, 2½r (5x8)-Wurtemberg, 7okr, used blocks of four and six Tuscany. 3 lire, used Spain, 1854. 1r on blue paper, used single and a made up block of four. Sweden, "tretio" error, unused etc, etc.

(f) Collections of Foreign Countries.

Captain A. Markl - Bronze medal and diploma.

For a small specialised collection of British Zanzibar. 1895 96 issue on Indian stamps, complete sets of unused and used singles, also unused and used sets up to 1r with the varieties, second "z" in 'Zanzibar" small and with inverted "q" for "b". The ½, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 8 and 12 annas, unused, without stop to "i" Pair 2r, unused one stamp having inverted "r" in "Zanzibar". ½a green and 1 rupee grey, error "Zanzidar", used. A good lot of the 2½2 provisionals of 1895 96 were included and the 1896 issue ½2-5r complete in unused and used singles and also in unused blocks of four. The two sets of watermarks in the 1896-98 issue were not shown. Current sets complete in unused and used singles and unused blocks of four.

M. N. Boolemann-Silver medal and diploma.

For a specialised collection of Transvaal, a large lot of the 1901 Petersburg locals, and a small collection of Orange River Colony. Among the Transvaal were 1sh green, 1870 unused (No 3); 1d carmine, 1870, imperforate, with dated postmark April 20 1870. Perhaps the scarcest stamp in this exhibit was the 1d red of 1877 doubly surcharged "v. R. TRANSVAAL", used and fine. 1877, 6d blue with black surcharge, rouletted 15½, unused, 1878-79, V. R. Transvaal, r. uletted 15½, 1d red on orange, unused, without stop after R; 6d blue on green, unused 1879, small V. R., 1d red on yellow with small "T" in "TRANSVAAL", used (three specimens, one being repaired) also the 3d and 6d with the same variety used (Nos 7ca and 71a) 18798-2, 1d on 6d, black surcharge, seven types. 1883, 1d black (No. 95), unused,

with curious flawed die; 1sh green tête bêche (No. 98a) in a used block of four. 1885, ½d on 1sh green, tête bêche in an unused block of four; ½d on 3d violet error "PRNNY" (No. 110a) in an unused strip of three, also this stamp with the second "N" of "PENNY" inverted, unused, (No. 11cb). Representative sets of the later issues were included.

E. Paulus - Silver medal and diploma.

For the British Colonial portion of his fine general collection Victoria, 1868 70, 5sh blue onyellow, used, also a number of the obliterated postal fiscals, many of them being cleaned, such as are usually found in old general collections. The same remark applies to a good many of this exhibitor's used St. Lucia postal fiscals. Western Australia, 1851-57, 1d, 2d, 4d. 6d and 1sh rouletted, used and very fine. New South Wales, representative sets of the Sydney Views; 1853 5d green, imperforate, unused and 8d orange ditto, used with big margins British Columbia 1861, 2½p rose unused; 1865, 50 rose, imperforate, used. Barbados, used pair 1d on half of 5sh rose. St. Vincent 5sh star wmk, and 4d on 1sh vermilion used. Nevis, 1867, 1sh vellow green, used, and 6d lithographed, unused Turks Islands, 1873-79. ish violet used New Brunswick and Nova Scotia i shilling, used. Labuan contained some rare stamps, including 1880 6c on 16c blue with additional "6" across the original value (No. 11), very fine used with dotted postmark; 8c on 12c carmine with original value struck out by pen (No. 12a), used and obliterated by pen " Paid '; &c on 12c carmine surcharged with additional "8" across the original value (No. 12b). the surcharge on the profile of the Queen being inverted, used (pen marked); 1883. 2020n 16c blue (No. 21) unused. India, 1854. 1/2 a red unused. Trinidad, 1896, 1 sh unused; 1893-94, O. S. a full set from ½d 5sh, also a fine lot of the early issues with the "TOO LATE" postmark, including two 5sh, C. C. 12½, with this obliteration in red and in black. Bahamas. 1861 issue, it was really surprising in a fine old collection like this, to find that most of these stamps were missing although it testifies to the undoubted scarcity of the same. A few non British Colonial countries were shown with this exhibit, Dominican Republic being very fine and including. 1862. ½r rose, used. 1r deep green, unused; 1865, ½r used, 1r unused; 1866. 1r blue, without space between "UN" and "REAL", unused (No. 1 a) in a pair with the normal stamp, also this stamp without inscription at top and bottom superb, used. United States Departmental stamps only were shown, including complete unused sets of Executive, Agriculture, State and Justice The nice little lot of Portuguese Indies stamps had the first issue set wrong but contained most of the rare surcharges on the crown type of 1881.

F H Kahle-Bronze medal and diploma.

For a small specialised collection of Mexican stamps not shown in detail.

To be continued.



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AUSTRIAN LEVANT—The Monthly Circular states that the two stamps with new values surcharged in centimes, which have recently been chronicled as for Offices in Crete, are in use in all the Levant post offices.

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Russia — "La Cote Réele" is authority for announcement that a new issue is being prepared for the Offices in the Levant. The stamps will bear the portrait of the Czar and will be issued in an extensive series of values.

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C. OK ISLANDS.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has seen a vertical pair of the 1d brown, surcharged with a Crown, of which the lower stamp has the surcharge inverted.

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GUADELOUPE. - The following extract from a letter, sent us by a cor-

respondent in this island, may be of interest to our readers:

"I have just received a personal letter from the Governor of this Colony, in which he informs me that he has been authorized by the Minister of Colonies to surcharge the stamps actually in use in this colony and to dispose of same as he may see fit, in view of the approaching new issue These surcharged stamps are to sold IN ONE SINGLE LOT to the highest bidder. The stamps offered are as follows:

Postage Stamps:			
Number.	Present Value.	Surcharged.	Total new value.
39.050	Fcs. 0 30	5c	Fcs. 4.452.50
57,200	0 40	icc	5,720 00
30,100	0 50	15C	4,515.00
30,780	0.75	1.0CC	50,780.00
51,900	1.00	40C	20.760 00
259,030 stamps			86,227.50
Postage Due Stamps.			
1,500	0.60	30C	795 00
1,150	1.00		
261,680 stamps	Fcs 87,022 50		

^{&#}x27;This was the number of stamps on hand April 1st susceptible of being surcharged, but (as the Governor writes me) on June 1st, the date of surcharging, these numbers will be considerable diminished. If you care to bid for this lot of stamps you would do well to advise me by cable, using the Western Union Telegraphic Code.

"I know that offers are expected from large French and European philatelic establishments and presume that bidding will be animated."

GUATEMALA.—The Monthly Journal reports two oddities of the 1898 provisional issue. The 2c on 5c purple (our No 89) with surcharge in black, instead of red, and the 2c on 5c rose (No. 93) with the surcharge inverted.

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BHOPAUL.—We reprint the following from the Monthly Journal: "Mr. Ewen sends us a curious assortment of the stamps of this State. consisting of old stock and new, some of the former, we regret to say, furnished up so as to form new varieties. As was stated in February, a new form of embossed device has been adopted, which we now find applied to the new ¼a and ½a stamps, which are of course, quite legitimate varieties; it has also, however, been applied to some of the older stamps, but not we fancy, in order to render them available for present use, because we have the 8a stamp of 1893, with the old form of embossing, surcharged with an Arabic character in red, to denote the change of Begum.

"In regard to this stamp Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that they have received a letter from Bhopal containing the following explanation: 'The sign of the red ink is made from the present Begum of Bhopal, and those stamps are from the time of the late Begum, therefore on those stamps only first word or alphabet has been printed, the price of the any stamps are not decrease up to this time.' The explanation is not very clear, but it seems evident that it was thought necessary to mark these stamps in some way, on the face, to indicate the change of ruler, and we therefore conclude

that the old stamps with the embossing are merely remainders

'But there is worse news still; we have an imitation of Type 13 printed in black, in a sheet of thirty two varieties, and intended probably to represent No 1000 in the catalogue. The design, however, is more like Type 13, having the close curved lines in the corners and the letter 'A' in the centre at top throughout the sheet. We feel sure that this is something quite new, and therefore a posthumous variety, as our publishers received sheets of 1000 after the new stamps appeared and the new comer has the new embossing.

8a green black (No. 168); with red surcharge % a rose-red; new type, with new embossing

1/2 a black

Old Types with new embossing.*

1/2 a red; perf. (No, 78)

1/2 a black ' (Nos 113 to 116).

Type redrawn: 32 varieties. With new embossing.*

1/2 a black; imperf and pin perf. (small holes)

*We do not propose to catalogue these without some evidence of their having been actually issued for use."

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New Zealand.—We have seen the 2½p blue of the Colonial print on Waterlow paper, imperforate horizontally. The London Philatelist also chronicles the 1½p brown-orange on the same paper and also imperforate horizontally.

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Persia.—We copy the following from the Monthly Jonanal: Messrs Ph. Ziegler & Co write to our publishers as follows:

'We have received the following report from our friends in Paris re the 1902 issue of Persian stamps (Persian type set): 'A Persian dealer who is now in Paris bought a large amount of the Persian type-set (1902) issue; as

they', the officials of the Post Office, 'had not the time to stamp on the control mark, they gave him the original stamp, which he took with him, and

he can produce any variety in using different inks'.'
"Which type of 'control mark' was thus confidingly handed over to an outsider we are not told; but it will be well to beware of all 'control mark'

varieties in abnormal colors or on unlikely stamps."

We illustrate the blue surcharge on the type-set stamps which we chronicled last month.



Our contemporary also lists a number of varieties among the recent provisional issues, which we do not remember having seen before. Among these are :

5s on 8s brown, with additional "Provisoire 1319" in black (this we have already chronicled), but with the first surcharge inverted.

Lion and Persian characters in seal inverted, on the 3s dull violet (No.

154) and the 1s gray (No. 159).
"Provisoire 1319" inverted, on the 12s on 1k red (No. 181) and on the

type-set 3s green (No 195).

The type-set is gray and 12s ultramarine with the word "CHAHIS" in capitals (Nos. 198 and 203) with double impression in red of the lion in an ornamental octagon.

The 1s gray, type-set, with the word printed "Chahis", having the blue

overprinted, which we illustrate above, inverted.

Official stamps of 1902, 5s on 1k and 10s on 1k, with inverted surcharges.

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ROUMANIA .- We illustrate the two types of the new issue which we chronicled last month:







SOMALI COAST .- La Cote Réele reports the 2 and 75 centimes of the current series with centers inverted, and says: "It appears that one sheet of each value escaped perforation. There are then only 100 of the lower values and 50 of the others."

From the Timbrophile Belge we also learn of the existence of the 30 and 40c in horizontal pairs, imperforate between; a vertical pair of the 75c imperforate between; the 4c printed in blue and brick red, instead of rose;

and the 50c in green and carmine, instead of vermilion.



a full set of the new envelopes and wrappers. The 4c is a worthy companion for the others of the series. It has a caricature of Lincoln with name and dates, as on the other values. The whole design is in a square with rounded corners. For the sake of completeness, we make a new chronicle of the series.

We find that the Western Union Telegraph stamp of the 1902 issue, which we chronicled in April as having the signature of R. C. Clowry, was also issued with the signature of Thos.

T. Eckert.

Envelopes.

1903 watermark.

ic green on white

1c " " amber

1c " " oriental buff

ic " " blue

ic " " manila

ac red on white

2c " " amber

ac " ' oriental buff

20 " " blue

4c chocolate on white

4c " amber

5c dark blue on white

5c " " amber

Wrappers.

1903 watermark.

Manila paper.

1c green

ac red

4c chocolate

Telegraph stamp.

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Perforated.

Signature of Thos. T. Eckert.

No value, blue (1902)

CEYLON.—Four more stamps of the new issue are announced by various philatelic journals. We infer that only "specimen" copies have a yet been seen. The rupee values differ from those in previous issues in being of the same size as the lower denominations.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

4c yellow and blue

6c carmine

ir 5cc gray and dark gray

2r 25c brown and green

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC .- We regret to have to chronicle this month an extensive list of new issues and varieties of these worthless labels. So long as the miserable things pay postage and are recognized by a government, however irresponsible, we suppose they will have to be noted by writers of chronicles and catalogues, but it is certainly to be hoped that collectors will not have anything to do with such palpable frauds. When a stamp is issued in seven colors at one time, it should be unnecessary to call attention to the very evident intent to supply something more than postal requirements.

Le Timbrophile Belge reports two more shades of the 50 centavos and one of the 5 pesos of the cartagena

issue.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector mentions the Hill of La Popa stamp in the following varieties:

perf. 111/2 on both sides,

20c violet; perf. 111/2 horizontally, imperf. vertically

2cc violet; sewing machine perf. 6 2oc dull blue; imperforate, sewing machine perf. and perf. 111/2 20c carmine rose; perf. 111/2

The Registration stamp, issued last year in red brown on blue, has now been printed in blue on blue

Last month we illustrated new 1 and 5 pesos stamps for Bolivar and we have now seen a 10 pesos stamp. Mek el Stamp Collector also illustrates a new 50 centavos of the same issue, a Registration stamp, a Registration Return Receipt stamp and a Too Late stamp for this state and gives an extensive chronicle of colors and varieties of these stamps, which we repeat below.

Cartagena issue.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 11½.
20a carmine rose
Imperforate.
50c orange
50c blue gray
5p green
Registration stamp.

Bolivar.

20c blue on blue

Adhesive stamps.



Wove paper.
Pin perf.
5cc blue on pink
5oc purple on greenish blue
1p red orange on salmon
1p bronze green on lavender
Laid paper.
Pin perf.
5p carmine on brown
Imperforate

10p dark blue on greenish blue

10p dark purple on bluish

Registration stamps.
Laid paper.
Pin perf.
20c red on salmon
20c red on greenish blue
Registration Return Receipt stamps.
Wove paper.
Pin perf.
20c red on yellow
20c dark blue on lavender
Too Late stamps.
Wove paper.
Pin perf

chronicles the 30 paras and Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has seen a "Specimen" copy of the 45 piastres of the King Edward series.

Adhesive stamps

20c carmine on bluish

20c purple on bluish



Perforated 14.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
30pa violet and green
45pi violet and ultramarine

DANISH WEST INDIES.—A new sc stamp has been issued in these islands. It is of the same design as the ic and 5c stamps of the issue of 1901. It is reported that an eight cent stamp of the same design has been sent to the islands, but will not be issued until the stock of the provisional 8c on ioc is exhausted.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 12 1/2.
Watermarked Crown.
2c carmine

EGYPT.—ccudan.—We find we have failed to chronicle the 5 milliemes

with the new multiple Star and Crescent watermark, and the *Monthly Circular* says that the 2 milliemes and 10 piastres with the same watermark have been surcharged "o. s. c. s." for official use.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked multiple Star and Crescent.

Perforated.

5m black and carmine

Official stamps.

Watermarked multiple Star and Crescent.

Perforated.

Surcharged in black "o. s. G. s." 2m brown and green

10pi brown and violet

FERNANDO PO.—Stamps of the current type with the date "1903" are said to have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5c green

10c blue

loc blue

25c carmine 50c brown lilac

75c lilac

ip rose

2p olive

5p vermilion

French Offices Abroad.—In various European philatelic journals we find chronicled several stamps for different French offices, which have not as yet been reported by us. We list them below:

Under the heading of Pah Koi, the

Echo de la Timbrologie says :

"The Indo China series has just received a new surcharge—the word 'PACKOI' in French and Chinese characters This is applied on stamps intended for Packoi, a port of Southern China, situated on the Gulf of Tonkin and provided with a French post office. We have only seen, as yet, the 15 centimes gray, which has the surcharge in black."

Offices in the Levant,

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

30c brown lilac

Dedeagh.

Adhesive stamp.

F Perforated.

25c blue

Offices in China.-Pah Koi.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

15c gray

Offices in Morocco.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated

spe on sfr dark blue and buff

GIBRALTAR.—In describing the new issue last month we mentioned stamps of 4, 8 and 20sh, but were unable to give the colors, which we can now supply.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

4sh violet and green

8sh " black on blue

£1 " " " red

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Walter Morley informs the Monthly Circular that the 1 shilling King's Head has been surcharged for use by the Board of Education. We understand that the stamp has not yet been put into use, as the stock of the Queen's Head stamp with the same overprint is not yet exhausted.

Official stamp.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown.

Surcharged in black "Board of Education".

ish carmine and green

GUATEMALA.—Mekeel's Stamp Collector reports a new 25c Official stamp.

Our contemporary says that the series which we reported in February were printed in strips of five, one of each denomination, and that the highest value, 20c, was afterwards altered to 25c by surcharging. We do not see how this could conveniently be done, when the stamps were each printed in a different color.

A correspondent of the Stamp Collector informs them that the stamps are now printed in sheets of one hundred of each value, including the

25 centavos.

Official stamp. Perforated 12. 25c blue

IVORY COAST .- The 50 centimes and r franc Postage Due stamps of French Colonies have again been surcharged for use as Postal Packet stamps. The inscription, "COTE D'IVOIRE-COLIS POSTAUX", is now in two lines, instead of three.

Postal Packet stamps. Imperforate.

Red surcharge. 50c lilac

Black surcharge ifr rose on cream

LAGOS .- "Specimen" sets of the new King's Head stamps are being sent out through the Postal Union. The design is similar to that of the lower values of Gibraltar, with the the word "LAGOS" on a small panel below the bust

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14. Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1/2 p green

ip violet and black on red 1.5 ultramarine

2 p 41 6.6

on blue 2 1/2 P 44

brown 3P " lilac 6p

ish green and black 2sh 6p " " carmine

" ultramarine 5sh

mentioned around office walles from

rosh " " brown

LIBERIA .- Der Philatelist is informed that the 16c Official stamp of the 1894 issue has been seen with the surcharge "ORDINARY".

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14. Surcharged "o. s." in blue and "ORDINARY," in black. 16c lilac

NEW SOUTH WALES. - We illustrate the new 2sh 6p stamp which we chronicled in our last number:



The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal reports two more Official stamps, made by perforating stamps of the regular issue with the letters "o. s.-N. S W."

Official stamps.

Perforated "o. s.-n. s. w." Watermarked Crown and N. S. W. 1/2p blue green 5p dark green

NEW ZEALAND .- The 21/2 p pictorial stamp has appeared on the

new paper.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports a number of stamps with the O. P. S. O. surcharge, which do not appear to have been catalogued by us. The list is as follows:

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11.

Watermarked Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

2 1/2 p blue

Official stamps.

Surcharged O. P. S. O.

On issues of 1891-95. Watermarked N. Z. and small Star. American Speciality

Percentage tax

gold bus aweni dia

l'erforated 1/2p black

2½p ultramarine

On issue of 1898. Unwatermarked. Perforated 12½ to 16. 8p dull blue On issue of 1899-1900. Unwatermarked Perforated 11. 5p red brown

NORTH BORNEO.—The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal reports the 2 and 5c, surcharged "British Protectorate", with a second surcharge "Postage Due".

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated.

Red and black surcharge.

2c green and black

Green and black surcharge. 5c orange and black

NYASSA.—The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly says: "The gorgeous giraffe and dromedary stamps of the 1901 set are being subjected to the indignity of surcharging." Two of them have been surcharged with the word "Irovisorio" and three others with new values.

Adhesive stamps.
Provisional issue.
Perforated.

Surcharged in black PROVISORIO

15r orange brown and black 25r yellow orange and black Surcharged with new value.

6;r on 8or lilac and black 115r on 15or deep orange and black 13or on 3oor yellow green and black

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—A 5 shilling stamp has been added to the series; *Der Philatelist* has seen a "Specimen" copy.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
5sh brown and blue

Russian Offices in the Levant —The current 10 kopecs stamp on vertically laid paper has been surcharged "4 Piastre", for use in these offices.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14½.
Vertically laid paper.
Red surcharge
upi on 10k blue

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND N & VIS.—We have received a new series of stamps, inscribed "ST. KITTS-NEVIS", for use in these islands. The stamps are of two types, the first showing a picture of Christopher Columbus on shipboard and the second the allegorical design that was used on the first issue of Nevis.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 14.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.



½p green and violet
2p brown "
2½p ultramarine and black
6p red violet "
1sh orange and green
2sh 6p purple and black



1p scarlet and black 3p orange and green 2sh black "" 5sh olive green and violet

SALVADOR.—Various of our contemporaries report other values than those we have chronicled of the new Official set.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

Watermarked S.

2c red

3c orange

10c lilac

13c brown

24c red

the new stamps for this country. The centavos is of a different type from the other values of the series. They are on paper watermarked with a crown, so placed that some of the rows of stamps show one crown and others two

Adhesive stamps.





Perforated 14. Watermarked Crown.

2c violet

5c blue green

oc claret

20c brown orange

25c blue

30c brown red

40c orange red

45c yellow 65c chocolate

L olive

2L purple

5L slate

Fortnightly reports a new 20 paras stamp and the Monthly Circular an nounces the appearance of the 5 paras Postage Due stamp in a new perforation.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 111/2.

10pa carmine

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 111/2.

Granite paper.

5pa magenta

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports that the shilling stamp, in the large rectangular type, has been surcharged "o. s." in tall letters close together.

Official stamp.

Perforated 111%.

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

letters close together. Black surcharge.

ish brown

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS .-

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has seen "Specimen" copies of a \$100 stamp of the King Edward type and two provisional stamps of Johore. The latter are made by surcharging the stamps with a numeral and the word "CENTS", and two short bars over the tablets in the lower corners.

It scarcely seems probable that the \$100 stamp will ever be used for any-

thing but fiscal purposes.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

\$100 lilac and blue on yellow

Johore.

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

3c on 4c yellow and red

10c on 4c green and rose

VENEZUBLA.—We translate from L'Echo de la Timbrologie:

One of our correspondents in Amiens sends us a letter franked by two provisional stamps issued at Ciudad-Bolivar, probably by the rev-

olutionary party. They represent a steamer, framed by the inscriptions CORREOS DE VENEZUELA-ESTADO GUYANA '

"M. Hetteix sends us the remainder of this series and also another series of very large size (46x46mm.), which bears in the center the arms of Venezuela."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated. Steamer type. sc black on gray

" red 100 " rose 68

25C " blue SOC 68

" yellow 16 Arms type.

5c black on rose " red TOC

" blue 45 25C 61

" yellow 50C 16 gray

VICTORIA.-The current one shilling stamp is said to have been re-engraved. It is of a worn appear- 4p orange brown

ance and we are inclined to think it is printed from one of the new plates made by the zinc etching process, rather than from a re-engraved plate.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated 12 1/2. Watermarked V. and Crown 1sh vellow

WEST AUSTRALIA -We have received a new four pence stamp, of a design similar to the four pence of the 1890 93 issue, but with the inscription at the bottom in smaller letters and reading "POSTAGE FOUR PENCE".

Adhesive stamp,



Perforated 121/2. Watermarked V and Crown

The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

or not yet where so carried her all

NEW YORK.

The 94th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, June 8, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Dewing. Luff, Rich Scott and Perrin.

In the absence of both the President and Vice-President the meeting was called to order at 8.20 P M., with Mr. Dewing in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary. The report of the Treasurer, showing a cash balance in bank of \$254.97 exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read.

The House Committee's report was read and received.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9 P. M. ALBERT PERRIN, Secretary.